

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE

## AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVII.—N<sup>o</sup>. 386.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1803.

### TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two dollars per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

### TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

**STOLEN** from the subscriber, (out of his stable) A SADDLE, almost new, has been used about three months; the maker's name is Seth Creigh, which will be found under the skirt of the saddle. Any person who will give such information as will enable me to prosecute the thief, shall have the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the Saddle only.

JOHN A. SEITZ.  
Lexington, 21st Dec. 1802.

In all probability the Saddle will be offered for sale in this neighborhood.

THE Co-partnership of JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co. having this day expired—All those indebted to said firm either by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to John Jordan Jun. or Andrew E. Price, or steps will be taken to compel the same.

JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co.  
N. B. The business in future will be done by JOHN JORDAN Jun. who has a

*Large and General Assortment of MERCHANDIZE,*  
which he is determined to dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Hemp, Country Linen, or approved produce.—No Credit.

Lexington, K. Nov. 20th, 1802.



To Lease,

A VALUABLE FARM,  
LYING in Mercer county on Salt river, about one mile and half above Maj. Buchanan's mill, on the road leading from Frankfort to Harrodsburg with about 100 acres of Cleared Land, a good Dwelling House and other Convenient Buildings, a large apple and Peach Orchard, Meadow and Pasture; the whole in good repair.

James MacCoun.  
Lexington, March 14, 1803.

### FOR SALE,

The following Tracts of LAND,

CONVEYED by John Fowlers, to Cuth. Banks and T. Bodley, by deed of trust, dated the 16th day of December 1800, to wit. 2800 acres in Montgomery county, Flat creek, between Small-Mountain creek and the upper Salt Spring, entered in the name of Gringo and Patterson—all, 1700 acres in Campbell county, part of a survey in the name of Jacob Rubsammon, including Fowler's lick—all, 1000 acres in said county, on Bank-lick, being part of a tract of 4000 acres in the name of William Jones. Which said tracts of land, or either, or part of them, will be sold at private sale, for the purpose of satisfying and discharging the trusts mentioned in said deed. The terms may be known by applying to the subscribers in Lexington.

Cuth. Banks,  
Tbos. Bodley.  
March 14th, 1803.

### STRAYED

FROM my farm about ten days ago, a small SORREL FILLEY, three years old this spring, about 13 hands high, short docked and the hair of the tail eat by cattle.—Also dark bay two year old FILLEY, rather taller than the sorrel, no brand or flesh mark on either recollect. A reasonable reward will be given to have them sent home, or notice given where they are to be found.

ROBERT BARR.  
Fayette, May 27, 1803.

### FLAX & HEMP SEED.

JOHN & WILLIAM BOBB,  
WILL purchase a quantity of FLAX and HEMP SEED, delivered at their Oil Mill near Lexington; for which the customary prices will be given in Cash and Merchandise.

### BLUE DYING.

#### THE SUBSCRIBER;

WISHES to inform the public, that he continues to carry on the BLUE DYING, on Main Cross Street, between Mr. Adam Weber's and Mr. Myers's, where he will dye Cotton, Linen and Wool, with a warm dye—Cotton deepest blue, at 4/6 per pound—Wool at 1/6 per pound, which he will warrant to be equal to any dye in the town of Lexington.

JACOB BOSHART.  
Lexington, June 25, 1803. \*3stf

### BOOK BINDING.

HAVING employed a Book BINDER, who has been regularly bred to the business in Philadelphia, any orders for RECORD, ACCOUNT, or any other BLANK BOOKS, will be thankfully received and punctually executed. I have on hand, and shall constantly keep, a supply of BLANK BOOKS. Old Books re-bound in the neatest and best manner.

DANL. BRADFORD.  
Gazette Office, }  
Lexington. }



### WILLIAM ROSS,

#### BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

HAS on hand a large assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, which he intends selling at reduced prices.

	D. C.
Brown top Boots	8
Black top do.	7
Three quarter do. 5 1-2, if foxed,	6
Half do. 5, if foxed,	5
Mens' lined and bound Shoes, 2	50
Mens' kip-skin do.	1
Mens' coarse do.	1
Womans' Slippers from 1 to 1 1/2	50
Small Shoes according.	25

At these low prices, not much need be expected. He means to sell at these prices through the course of the winter.

*The Matchless History of JOSEPH & HIS BRETHREN,*  
for sale at this office.  
Price gd.

NICHOLAS BRIGHT  
BOOT & SHOE  
MANUFACTURER.



RETURNS his thanks to his customers for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general that he continues to carry on the above business next door to Mr. Boggs's, opposite Capt. Marshall's tavern, Main street. He has just received from Philadelphia, a quantity of first quality imported Boot Legs and English Ben Soals. Any gentleman may be furnished with Boots or Shoes, done in the neatest and best manner, and on the shortest notice, by applying as above.

Lexington, July 8, 1803.

Knox County, July Term, 1803.  
John Reddick, Complainant,

v. s.

Robert Campbell, surviving partner of the late firm of Hicks & Campbell, and the heirs and representatives of James Hicks deceased, late partner in the firm of Hicks & Campbell, and John Ballinger.

In Chancery.  
The defendants Robert Campbell, and the heirs and representatives of James Hicks deceased, not having entered their appearance herein according to law, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next October term of our said court, and answer the complainant's bill—that a copy of this order be published forthwith in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, posted up at the front door of the court house of this county, and published some Sunday immediately after Divine service at the Presbyterian meeting house near Stanford.

[A copy] Attest  
Richard Ballinger, C.K.C.Q.S.P.T.

FLAX & HEMP SEED.

JOHN & WILLIAM BOBB,  
WILL purchase a quantity of FLAX and HEMP SEED, delivered at their Oil Mill near Lexington; for which the customary prices will be given in Cash and Merchandise.

### Alex. Parker & Co.

Have just received from Philadelphia, in addition to their former assortment

Rolled and Striped Blankets assorted, Dried, Grey, Blue and Striped Coatings'

Superfine Broad Cloths assorted, Second do. do. assorted, Double Milled Drabs assorted, Mixed and Drab Plaines,

Blue and Drab Knaps, Flannels and Baizes assorted, Chintzes and Calicos assorted, Silk Shawls assorted,

4-4 Irish Linnen, Plain & Figured Cambric Muslins, Broad and Narrow Cord Dimities, Coarse Muslins assorted,

Blue and Green Hair Plush, Kid and Morocco Slippers, Loaf Sugar and Coffee,

Madeira and Teneriffe Wines, Pepper, Chocolate and Mustard, Indigo, and Spruce,

Ochre and Tanner's Oil, 8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Window Glass, Queens' Glass & China Wares, Knives and Forks assorted,

Bell Millington Crowley Steel, Copper and Tin, Mill, Crofts and Whip Saws, 6, 8, 10 & 12 oz. Tacks, 2d. & 3d. Clout Nails, Tinn and Wheel Wire, &c. &c.

Which will make a complete assortment for the present and approaching season, which they will sell on the most moderate terms for Cash.

Lexington, August 30th, 1803.

### FOR SALE,

The place whereon I now live,

containing four hundred and odd acres, well improved, a good dwelling house 46 feet by 22, two story high, of brick, well finished off, and a good grist mill, with two pair of stones

one of which are French burr, the mills and dam are all built new last summer, the dam and all under works of the mills are locust timbers. There are about 150 acres of cleared, springs and stock water that was never known to fail. I will sell the whole together to divide it to suit the purchasers; the title is indisputable. Any person purchasing the above mentioned land, may have an extensive credit for half of the purchase money, the land may be made subject to the payments thereof. For further information or particulars, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, any person may be informed and shown. I likewise have

*Two Still—For Sale.*

One holds 127 gallons, a new still having never been worked more than three months; the other 60 gallons, which I will sell for cash.

For Sale, also,

The well known thoroughbred Horse,

BAMLIGHTER,

which may be had for 1500 hundred dollars and not less, half the money being paid down I will give a credit for the other half.

JOHN ROGERS.

Davey's fork of Elkhorn, 2

August 19, 1803. 5 tf

### 20 Dollars Reward.

TOLENS from the subscribers, living in Garrard county, one mile from the Burnt Tavern, on the road leading from the Mouth of Hickman to Danville, on the 17th of August, A GREAT HORSE, fourteen hands and a half high, nine years old; branded on the right side under the mane with an S. his back has been hurt on both sides by the saddle, marks of a chair harness on his shoulders, freckles, dark mane and tail, paces and trots. The above reward will be given for the thief and horse, or fifteen dollars for the horse only, or giving information where he can be got, by

James Scott, or

William Young.

August 25, 1803. 21

### Bourbon Circuit—May Term, 1803.

George Main, complainant,

Against

James Garnett, Samuel Arnett, & Ambrose Barnett, defendants.

### IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant James Garnett, not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next October term of our said court,

and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be published in some one of the Gazettes of this state, for two months successively, another posted at the door of the court-house, and at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Paris, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

\* A copy.

The Arnold, clk.

### FOR SALE OR RENT,

A convenient two story

Framed House and Lot,

Suitable either for a private or public life, being situated on Main Cross Street, three doors from J. Lowrey's hat manufactory, and now occupied by N. Prentiss. The house is in good repair—there is on the lot a good pump with never failing water, a small garden, a convenient cellar, kitchen, &c. &c. For terms apply at the premises.

Lexington, August 22d, 1803.

### LEWIS SANDERS & CO.

HAVE lately received from Philadelphia, a fresh assortment of elegant and fashionable

FANCY GOODS.

A general assortment of

Hardware, Iron-mongery, &c. Chi-

na Tea sets complete, and other

China wares. Glasses and Queens'

Ware. A good assortment of Gro-

ceries, Madeira and Sherry Wine,

Jamaica Spirits, Acid, bell Spanish

Indigo and other dye stuffs. Shad,

Mackarel, and Herrings. Wool and

Cotton Cards. White Lead, Red

Lead, Spanish Brown, Whiting and

Chalk, Prussian Blue, Patent Yel-

low.

### FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, on the night of the 11th instant, out of my stable, in Lexington, a Chestnut Sorrel

HORSE,

Fifteen and a half hands high, four years old last spring, a natural trotter, shod all round, a star on his forehead, a small white spot on his neck, on the near side; he is a strong, well turned horse, with a round body; his head and neck much inferior to his other parts. The above reward will be given for the horse and thief, provided the thief is brought to justice, or Ten Dollars for the horse only.

ALEX. PARKER.  
Lexington, July 12, 1803.

### TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

JUNE 24th, 1803.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Proposals will be received at Vincennes, by the Governor of the Indiana Territory, until the 30th day of September next ensuing, for Leasing, for the term of Three Years, commencing on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of December 1803, the SALT SPRINGS near the Wabash, lately ceded by the Indians to the United States.

The following conditions will be required on the part of the United States. Viz.

I. No rent shall be demanded for the first year of the lease; but the lessees shall pay to the United States, one thousand bushels, equal to fifty thousand pounds merchantable salt, for the annual rent of each succeeding year: the salt to be delivered at the works, in such quantities, and at such time and times within the year, as shall

# Alexander Frazer,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business on his own account, in Main street, two doors above Mr. Bodley's office, in Lexington; where he will carry on the CLOCK & WATCH MAKING, as well as the SILVER-SMITH'S & JEWELER'S business in their various branches. Any orders in either of the above lines will be thankfully received and punctually executed.

Lexington, August 23, 1803.  
N. B. Old Gold and Silver wanted.

## Seitz & Johnson,

At their Store in Lexington, have received a very extensive Cargo of Cheap and well assorted

### Merchandise,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

IRON-MONGERY,

CUTLERY,

SADDLERY,

STATIONARY,

HARD

JAPAN'D,

TIN,

CROCKERY,

QUEENS' &

CHINA

HATTER'S TRIMMINGS

and DYE STUFFS,

GERMAN and CRAWLEY

STEEL,

VICES,

ANVILS,

NAILS,

BAR IRON, &c. &c.

Unlimited pains having been taken to select the above assortment from the Vendues, principally of Baltimore and Philadelphia, purchasers either WHOLESALE or RETAIL, may depend on getting much greater bargains than have been heretofore sold in this state.

15th August, 1803.

WHEREAS Thomas Marshall, on the 19th day of June, 1786, caused an entry to be made of 14000 acres on treasury warrants, beginning about five miles south of the Stone Lick, where M'Derm's settlement and pre-emption are laid, & thence to run certain courses and distances as expressed in the entry aforesaid; which entry has been surveyed and patented, and now vested in Charles & William Marshall, William M'Clung, and Susan-nally his wife, late Susan Marshall, Blasif Duke, and Charlotte his wife, late Charlotte Marshall, and Joseph H. Daveiss, and Anne his wife, late Anne Marshall; and whereas on the 27th day of December, 1783, John Marshall caused an entry of 56,121 acres, to be made, to begin at the most north eastwardly corner of the foregoing entry, and to run thence certain courses and distances, as expressed in the said entry; which said entry has been surveyed and patented, and the title thereof now vested in George Pickett and John Barrett.—Now know all whom it may concern, that we shall on the 9th day of September next, assemble the commissioners appointed by the county court of Fleming, under the act of assembly, in this case made and provided, at the beginning of the said entry of 14000 acres, and by witnesses, perpetuate the beginning thereof, and re-mark the courses and lines, and on the 10th day of September next, we shall proceed to the corner of the survey made on the said entry of 56,121 acres, and perpetuate the said beginning, and re-mark the corners and lines thereof, and in both cases do such other & farther things as may be deemed necessary and conformably to the act of assembly aforesaid.

Chas. Marshall,  
W. Marshall,  
J. M'Clung,  
S. M'Clung,  
B. Duke,  
C. Duke,  
J. H. Daveiss,  
A. Daveiss,  
Geo. Pickett,  
John Barrett.

7th August, 1803.

### SPECULATOR,

WILL make a Fall Seafon at his present stand, at H. Taylor's, in Clarke county, at 12 dollars the Seafon, and 1 to the groom.—It has now commenced, and will continue till the 15th of October—Notes payable by the 1st of November, will be required. Pasturage for two or three weeks gratis, for mares coming from a distance.

JOHN BRECKINRIDGE.

H. TAYLOR.

15th August, 1803.

### FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

Reflections on  
POLITICAL ECONOMY,  
and the  
PROSPECT BEFORE US.  
Addressed to the CITIZENS of the Western  
Country.

### NO. I.

IF ever there was a nation completely blessed with all the means of promoting & giving durability to its happiness, it is certainly the enviable one in which we live. Every thing that can sustain and dignify our pretensions to present felicity and future importance, seem to be combining to stamp the destiny of America with traits of uncommon prosperity.

Since the revolution, no country at any period of the world, has presented a ratio of improvement, in all the means of giving stability to the happiness of a nation, so astonishing to the mind and flattering to the anticipations of hope. In the political department of our affairs, liberty still preserves its asylum; and the wiles of foreign intrigue and domestic faction have been completely overthrown by the steady intrepidity and cool moderation of our councils. In the moral and civil, the encroachments of luxury have not superceded the sentiments of veneration which the popular mass still entertain towards national honor, economy, simplicity and private virtue. The agricultural and commercial departments of the nation, so far as they relate to the Atlantic states of the union, have been equally prosperous in diffusing wealth through the various branches of society. In addition to these felicities, the late cession of Louisiana comes in at the most propitious juncture, to expand the horizon of our views and to prompt the wisdom of the nation to the exercise of all those energies which may give to America a characteristic more elevated than that of any other, in either ancient or modern times.

No human being can view that great event with the eye of indifference. It furnishes to the mind limits for contemplation equal to the most active range of the imagination. When the subject is completely understood & all the advantages flowing from the event are thrown into one aggregate mass, it will be considered as second only in importance to the establishment of national independence. The cession secures the nation from the more easy insinuations of foreign intrigue; the facility of invasion by an enemy situated on the borders of the empire, the prospects of war, and the dangers of both Indian aggression and negro insurrections. It destroys the necessity for those enormous national debts which have ruined the liberties and the genuine glory of Europe. It extends the empire of republicanism, by giving a preponderating influence to the agricultural class, who in all ages have been peculiarly devoted to liberty. It opens all the avenues of commerce from the most remote regions of the Earth, to every part of North America. By these means, the opulence of the soil, which may be considered as the inexhaustible capital of the nation, is brought into action. Upon the profits of such a boundless commerce, the life of man will enjoy all its comforts of whatever is ornamental or necessary, through the generations of the most remote periods of time.

But whilst these are a part of the general benefits to be derived from the cession, there is one which strikes the mind as peculiar to the western country alone. The free navigation of the Mississippi is now secured. It is the only great outlet by which the productions of the soil can be wafted to the ocean. It is the great channel through which the wealth of other nations must flow into our country, and the only safe avenue, by which our own interior resources can be pushed into active operation. No ruinous fluctuations in commerce need now be apprehended. Agriculture may depend upon those ready markets which trade shall open to industry. It may expect to reap all the advantages that must flow from a strict union of the interests of the cultivator and exporter. There is no neighboring nation to rival it either in luxuriance of soil, the quantity or similitudes of production, or the same facility of navigation. The mountains separate us from every region of the globe; and our fertile valley, with whatever it abounds, in either quantity or quality, are peculiarly our own.

Under this aspect of our real situation, we have nothing more to do than to act. If we are truly wise, we will accept the offerings of nature thrown profusely on our hands, and put into immediate operation all those means, by which the happinesses of the country can be best promoted.

But to effect this great end, the public mind must be informed. Correct principles on the subject of political economy, which in their operation shall lead to the easiest and most certain means, must be understood and adopted.

I shall therefore take the liberty from time to time, of viewing this important subject in a variety of relations. I shall exhibit to the farmer, as far as my capacity extends, a correct view of his interest in the prudent appropriations of his labour; trace out the chain that inseparably binds him to the commercial class of exporters only, and shew the ruinous influence of that policy which exhausts

the natural capital of a state, without yielding an adequate return of profit to balance the delinquency.

### ARISTIDES.

As the above subject is universally important, the respective Printers in the Western Country, are requested to give each number a publication, as it may appear.

A.

### LONDON, June 17.

#### War against Holland!!!

Lord Hawkesbury, at the bar of the house, presented the following most gracious message from his majesty:

GEORGE R.

His majesty thinks it right to inform the House of Commons, that, from an anxious desire to prevent the calamities of war being extended to the Batavian Republic, he communicated to that government his disposition to respect their neutrality; provided that a similar disposition was manifested on the part of the French government, and that the French forces were forthwith withdrawn from the territories of the Batavian Republic. This proposition not having been admitted by the government of France, and measures having been recently taken by them, in direct violation of the independence of the Batavian Republic, his majesty judged it expedient to direct his minister to leave the Hague; and he has since given orders that letters of marque and general reprisals should be issued against the Batavian Republic and its subjects.

His majesty has at all times manifested the deepest and most lively interest for the prosperity and independence of the United Provinces. He has recourse to these proceedings with the most sincere regret, but the conduct of the French government has left no alternative; and in adopting these measures he is actuated by a sense of what is due to his own dignity, and to the security and essential interests of his dominions.

G. R.

[After the message was read, an address of thanks for the communication passed memine contradicente.]

### FAINT SYMPTOMS OF PACIFICATION.

June 18.

Nothing is more certain, than that ministers are acting up to the full extent of the pledge given by lord Hawkesbury in the house of Commons on Mr. Fox's motion, namely, that they would not only accept the mediation of Russia, but represent their cause to that power, with a view of engaging its good offices as a mediator. Mr. Ross the messenger, no doubt brought important advices on this head a few days ago from St. Petersburg. A counter part of them, in substance, was probably sent off at the same time to the Russian minister at Paris. This occasioned the sending over of a messenger to the Russian Ambassador in London, on whose dispatches, as communicated to Lord Hawkesbury by Count Wronzow, a Cabinet Council sat yesterday; at which almost all the Cabinet Ministers, among others, Earl St. Vincent, were present. The result was sent off to the King at Windsor.

It is no ordinary messenger who bro't these dispatches from Paris, but M. de Lansboy, a Russian Count. It is said he came with a distinct proposition from St. Petersburg to Paris, which after having been acceded to by the chief Consul, was forwarded to this country. The nature of this proposition we shall not attempt to guess. A few days will probably throw some light upon the outlines; at present all is mere conjecture.

The mediation of Russia is now much the subject of conversation.

A Calais article states, that M. Otto passed through that city some days ago, and embarked with his suite.—(A Paris paper infers from this, that the negociation with England will be renewed.)

PARIS, June 10.

### CAPITULATION OF HANOVER.

Edward Mortier, Lieutenant-general commanding in chief, to the minister at war.

"Head Quarters at Niewburgh,

June 10.

"Citizen minister,

"I had the honor to inform you, by my letter of the 6th ult. of the march of the French army towards Hanover. After a march excessively fatiguing across arid lands and marshy heaths, I took a position on the 31st before Wechte. I was assured that the enemy guarded the line of the Hunte, Gen. Harmsterstein, commanding the advanced guard of the king of England occupied Diepholtz with the second and sixth regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry and a division of artillery. I made my dispositions to dislodge him on the following morning. The second division commanded by Gen. Schines, that of cavalry under the orders of gen. Lamoury received orders to post themselves on Goldenstandt, to force the passage of the Hunte, and to distract themselves upon Suhlingen, that they might cut off every thing they might find between that place and Diepholtz, which the division of general Montrichard had orders briskly to attack. The enemy seeing that by

this movement he was turned on his right, retired during the night to Bersten.

On the first inst. the advanced guard, commanded by gen. Drouer, had a warm skirmish before Bauven, with the rear guard of the enemy.

On the 2d the army united before Suhlingen; the advanced guard moved towards Bersten—it here fell in with the enemy, & notwithstanding the superiority of numbers, and the extreme fatigue of the troops, who had that day marched twelve leagues, general Drouer gave the order to attack. The enemy kept up a warm cannonade. Some squadrons of the second regiment of hussars charged with valour the eight dragoons of the 9th regiment—they broke the line of that corps, who fled, and we took several prisoners.

"I was informed by my spies, that the head of the bridge of Nieuwburgh was repaired, and that the enemy had collected all his artillery on the right bank of the Wefer. I saw how important it was for me to precipitate my movements. I marched my reserve artillery, and I made all my dispositions to push and beat every thing before me in the Wefer, to force the bridge of Nieuwburgh, or to pass behind Stolzau, and intercept by that means the communication with the capital.

"The troops were in march when the civil and military deputies of the regency of Hanover presented themselves before my advanced posts; they invited me to suspend my march, and that they were ready to make advantageous propositions.

"My answer was in the negative—they returned to make me new propositions. I informed them I would listen to none, unless I had the certainty of occupying Hanover, & particularly, all the strong places belonging to it. After a long discussion, they signed a convention, which I accepted, under the condition that it should be ratified by the respective governments. You will see that the army of the king of England are prisoners of war, and that I am master of the whole country, and particularly of the mouths of the Elbe and Wefer.

"I have given orders to seize all the vessels which are on those rivers. The duke of Cambridge and governor of Hanover, thought it proper to give in his resignation before the battle, and to make his retreat in haste! He had however promised to die with the Levy en masse.

"We found at Nieuwburgh, fourteen thousand new muskets, and a good deal of artillery. According to the accounts rendered to me, I presume that I shall find in the magazines and places of Hanover, about 100,000 muskets, and more than 1000 cannon.

"I shall be the day after tomorrow in the city of Hanover, the continental capital of the king of England. I have found a considerable number of horses for remounting the cavalry and artillery carriages.

"Much praise is due to the care and zeal of gen. Dulaury.

"I have the honor to salute you.

"EDWARD MORTIER."

### CONVENTION.

Signed between Mfrs. the civil and military deputies of the regency of Hanover, and lieut. gen. Mortier, commander in chief of the French army.

Art. 1. Hanover shall be occupied by the French army, as well as the forts dependent on it.

2. The Hanoverian troops shall retire behind the Elbe, they shall engage on their parole of honor not to commit any hostilities, or to bear arms against the French army or its allies, so long as the war shall continue between France and England. They shall not be released from this oath until after they have been exchanged, against an equal number of French generals, officers, subalterns, soldiers or sailors, who may happen to be at the disposal of England.

3. No individual of the Hanoverian troops shall quit the place assigned them, without informing the general commander in chief.

4. The Hanoverian army shall retire with the honors of war. The regiments shall take with them their field pieces.

5. The artillery, powder, arms, and ammunition of every description shall be placed at the disposal of the French army.

6. All the effects whatsoever belonging to the king of England, shall be placed at the disposal of the French army.

7. All public monies shall be appropriated to its original destination.

8. Every English soldier, or agent, whatsoever, in the pay of England, shall be arrested by order of the general commander in chief, and sent into France.

9. The general commander in chief reserves to himself the power of making in the government and authorities constituted by the electorate, such changes as he shall think proper.

10. All the French cavalry shall be remounted at the expence of Hanover; the electorate shall also provide for the pay, cloathing, and food of the French army.

11. The worship of the different religions shall be maintained on the present footing.

12. All persons and the property and families of Hanoverian officers, shall be under the safeguard of French honor.

13. All the revenues of the country as well as the electoral domains, and the public constitutions, shall be at the disposal of the French government. The engagements already made shall be respected.

14. The present government of the electorate shall abstain from exercising any species of authority throughout the country occupied by the French troops.

15. The general commander in chief shall levy on the electorate of Hanover, such contribution as he shall think necessary for the wants of the army.

16. Every article on which doubts shall arise, shall be interpreted favorable to the inhabitants of the electorate.

17. The preceding articles shall not prejudice the stipulations which may be agreed upon in favor of the electorate, between the first consul and any mediating power.

Done at the Head Quarters at Suhlingen, the 3d of June 1803.—(Saving the approbation of the first consul.)

ED. MORTIER.

The lieutenant general commander in chief,

F. D. BREMER.

Judge of electoral court of justice, and provincial councillor.

C. DE BOCH.

Lieut. col. commandant of the regiment of electoral guards.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19.

## &lt;h

A great degree of unanimity appears paper. The public therefore, and the to prevail amongst the people of England naval world, in particular, are respectful in support of the war.—The late abundant rains gave a prospect of a good harvest all through the country. The price of bread was 9d per quarter loaf—Barley and potatoes very low—Port wine in consequence of the new duty, had risen from 4s. to 5. the bottle, and other wines in proportion.

Mr. Tierney had gained his election for the borough of Southwark. Sir Thomas Turton had demanded a scrutiny.

#### FROM LIVERPOOL, July 2.

"By a late decree of the French government, all merchandise shipped in this country, is prohibited from being landed in France, and accounts are just received, that the mouth of the Elbe is blockaded by the British, and no vessel of whatever country, permitted to enter or go out of that river—the demand in consequence, for sugar, coffee, and other export produce is nearly suspended; and unless a vent is soon opened in some ports on the continent, to carry off the produce, which is now accumulating, we fear, that the stagnation which will be put to this branch of our trade, added to the scarcity of money, will operate unfavourably on the prices; but if we find other convenient ports for the sale of export produce, it is likely the present quotations will be maintained."

"Immediately after the commencement of hostilities, grain and flour advanced in price; but as it is generally believed, that there is a larger stock of grain in the country than has been for some years at the same season, and the growing corn being considerable in quantity, and thus far promising in appearance, most articles of provisions have declined in price. Good American wheat may be quoted at from 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per 70lb. but as several of our mills cannot at present work, owing to the light winds and scarcity of water, there is no demand for it. Flour however, in consequence of this, is in demand at 33s. per barrel—this is a very low price, but we do not expect any advance, unless the light winds and drought should continue for a length of time, or that we should have unfavorable weather for the growing corn."

"The permission to import grain and flour free of duty, which has been from time to time renewed, has now ceased; and the old corn laws again took effect on the first inst. The permission however, is extended with respect to beef and pork, which may be imported free of duty, till the 30th of Sept. next."

"Pot and pearl ashes, in consequence of some speculations, experienced an advance during last month, but the demand has now ceased, and prices seem rather on the decline."

"The suspension of our export trade to the continent of Europe, materially affects cotton, and the sales for some time past have been very limited—Upland Georgia, may be quoted at 12 a 13 1-2d per lb. fine qualities may be considered rather more valuable, but there are few fine Uplands in the market, the late importations being generally inferior."

An act has just been passed for consolidating the important duties which occasion some alteration, and these shall be noticed in our next prices current, which we intend to send you in a few days.—We may also mention that a bill is now before parliament for imposing additional duties upon several articles of importation, and likewise an export duty of 3 per cent.—Probably the bill may undergo some alteration, and it is not therefore necessary for us to mention the particulars of it, but when it has passed we hope duly to inform you; amongst the new duties proposed is one of 1d per lb. on Cotton Wool imported."

#### FROM GIBRALTER.

Capt. Swett, arrived at Boston on the 12th inst. in 46 days from Gibralter informs, that passports had been granted by the American Commodore, and the Consuls at Gibralter, and Tangiers, permitting a Tripolitan ship to sail under Moorish colors, as a Moorish ship, and her Tripolitan papers were left sealed up in the care of Mr. Gavino.—She was manned with 8 Moors, and bound for Tunis; and the Tripolitan captain was permitted to take passage in her. On her way up she stopped at Gibralter and took in more men, with whose assistance the captain overpowered the Moors, and was going into Tripoli; when she was met and captured by the United States frigate John Adams, and sent into Malta.

An English merchantman arrived at Gibralter, a few days previous to Capt. S's sailing, and reported that he had spoken six Tripolitan cruisers in the Gulph of Venice.

Many neutrals had been brought in, on suspicion. Among them the Randal, a valuable ship from the Isle of France, and several vessels from St. Domingo.

#### LONGITUDE.

The Greenock Advertiser of the 17th June, contains the following article—"We have the pleasure to announce an event of the most extraordinary and important nature. A scientific gentleman of great abilities has discovered a method of ascertaining the Longitude. He has favored us with the inspection of his papers; and authorized us to promise their publication through the medium of this

#### NEW-YORK, August 17.

The ship Delaware, captain Beebe, arrived this morning from Liverpool. Her letters and papers are to the 2d of July. The following is a letter received by a mercantile house here, dated the 1st of July.

"We have now to advise, that in consequence of the situations the French have occupied at the mouth of the Elbe and Weser, to prevent our ships from occupying the same, Our government has declared both rivers to be in a state of BLOCKADE against all shipping whatever, until Prussia shall guarantee the accustomed freedom of trading to Hamburg, and the other towns on their banks. What effect this determined measure may produce, it is impossible to foresee. But meanwhile all business is put at a standstill, and nothing has been doing for some time past in sugar, coffee, or M'Dougle's wife, or whether he returned without her.

"Notice.—His Britannic Majesty has judged it expedient to establish the most rigorous blockade at the entrance of the mouth of the river Elbe, and enforce the same in the strictest manner, according to the usages of war, acknowledged and allowed in similar cases.

"JAMES MAURY.  
American Consulate, Liverpool.

#### Lexington and Olympian Spring STAGE.

#### J. Kennedy,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has commenced running his Stage Coach, on the line between Lexington and the Olympian Springs, at Mud-Lick, and purposes starting regularly from Lexington, every Thursday morning, at Four o'clock precisely, to arrive at the Springs the same day. Passengers may engage places, with R. Bradley, at the Stage-Office, in Lexington.

S. D.  
To the Springs, 21  
Mount Sterling, 15  
Winchester, 9

With Mr. Galloway, Winchester.

To the Springs, 15  
Mount Sterling, 7 6  
Lexington, 9

With Mr. Simpson, Mount Sterling,

To the Springs, 9  
Winchester, 7 6  
Lexington, 15

With Mr. Botts, at the Springs,

To Mount Sterling, 9  
Winchester, 15

Lexington, 21

Each passenger will be allowed 10lbs. baggage, and for all extra baggage from Lexington to the Springs, will be charged three cents per pound—from Winchester to do. two cents per pound—and from Mount Sterling to do. one cent per lb.—Or one cent per lb. between any two of the adjoining places—He will also undertake to convey packets of papers, &c., at a reasonable rate.

He anticipates meeting encouragement in the undertaking as he has already expended upwards of 2,000 dollars in starting it, and assures the public that he will continue to add every possible convenience which he may hereafter find necessary, for the better accommodation of passengers.

N. B. J. K. purposes running his Stage between Lexington & Frankfort, during the next session, of assembly.

Lexington, 31st July, 1803.

N. B. Wanted immediately, a good, honest, sober, industrious careful driver, who can come well recommended, and who will give security for his good conduct; to whom good wages will be given. J. K.

To all whom it may concern.

TAKE NOTICE, that we the subscribers, will attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery, on the 21st day of September next if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the South Fork of Little Flat creek, where the upper Indian war road crosses the said creek, to take depositions for the further establishment of Jno. Dupuy's entry of 5054 1/2 acres, and do such other acts as may be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.—Also at the same time and place we shall take depositions for the further establishment of James Dupuy's entry of 4444 acres, surveyed and patented only 3344, and do such other acts as may be deemed necessary.

If the said business is not done the first day, we shall adjourn from day to day until finished.

John Dupuy,  
Jas. Dupuy,  
Valentine Stone,  
John Evans,  
John Cosbow.

August 15th, 1803. \*



LEXINGTON, SEPTEMBER 6.

"Hail wedded Love."

MARRIED

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. James Moore, Mr. DAVID SUTTON, to the agreeable Miss JULIET MAY, both of this place.

From the Virginia Telegraph.

"By the Kentucky Gazette, of August 9, it appears, that the result of the elections are not yet known. In the second and fifth districts two are elected without opposition, John Boyle for the former, and John Fowler for the latter.

"Mat Lyon has returned, and it is conjectured he will be sent to Congress, to represent the first district of Kentucky.—The paper does not state whether he brought back M'Dougle's wife, or whether he returned without her.

Remarks on the above.

The advertisement announcing the elopement of Col. Mathew Lyon with M'Dougle's wife, was a gross falsehood, inferred at the request of an envenomed federalist, who was willing to serve a faction at the expense of honor and truth.

The lie was adapted to the depraved palates of federal editors, and has adorned a column in almost every paper of that description on the continent.

Altho' a respectable gentleman from Kentucky gave a correct statement of the transaction in the Baltimore prints—Altho' the editor of the paper in which the paragraph originally appeared has been long convinced that the inferences warranted by M'Dougle's advertisement, did the grossest injustice to the character of Col. Lyon—Altho' every man, woman, and child in Kentucky, capable of forming an opinion on the subject, is well satisfied that the conduct of Col. Lyon, in the instance alluded to, was irreprehensible; yet the slander is too precious to be lost, and continues to furnish matter of calumny to every federal editor, whose imagination is too sterile to invent a new falsehood.

In this country where the truth is known, the retailers of these gross and libelous calumnies are viewed in their proper colours. Miserable indeed must be the principles of the party who build their popularity upon the fabrication of falsehood, and the dissemination of vulgar invective.

We are informed there was a man found dead on the Natchez road, a few days ago, about ten miles the other side of Duck river, he was supposed to be a Mr. Brashier from Kentucky—it is supposed he was murdered.

(Ten. Ga.)

PARIS, June 27.

Letters from Brussels state, that a large armed American vessel had fallen in with an Algerine frigate, and that after a very warm engagement, she was compelled to surrender to superior force. Mr. Smith, late American charge d'affairs at Naples, was on board this vessel, on his return home.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 22.  
Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated the 18th June 1803.

"Captain Escamie (a native of this place in the Portuguese service) went off Algiers a few days ago in a 74, manned in Lisbon with about 800 volunteers and his four sons, to endeavor to retake the 44 gun frigate captured last summer; close to said port he fell in with a 44 gun frigate, a brig and zebec, when it fell calm, which gave an opportunity for boats coming to their assistance from Algiers, and towing them into port. The zebec he captured, took 100 and odd men out, and then sunk the vessel. He chased the others so close in as to exchange shot with the Mole batteries. He is now here on his way to Lisbon.

"On board the zebec, captured by capt. Escamie, there were 12 Neapolitans, who they were carrying to slavery."

NEW YORK, August 19.

Captain Willian Henry, of the ship Oliver Ellsworth, who arrived here last evening in 36 days from Rochelle, has favored the Editors of this Gazette with regular files of the Moniteur Belge du Cabinet, and Journal des Debats, as late as the 6th of July. It was too late to procure a translation for this day's Gazette.

Capt. Henry informs, that great preparations were making for the invasion of England. Bonaparte was visiting the coasts of France. On the first of July he was at Bologne, where he reviewed the batteries &c. of that port.

Admiral La Croix, from Guadaloupe, in the frigate La Confidante, had arrived at Rochefort.—On her passage, she captured a British 20 gun ship.

Mr. Jay is the bearer of dispatches for government. They contain the official ratification of the convention for the cession of Louisiana, on the part of France.

August 20.

We learn from the first authority, that a letter was yesterday received from our minister at Paris, mentioning that East Florida was to be included in the Louisiana cession.

LONDON, July 2.

A declaration has been made to all the foreign ambassadors now at Paris, signifying, that although the French government have found it necessary to occupy the Electorate of Hanover, the French troops have, however, strict orders not to pass beyond the limits of that Electorate, and to remain only on one side of the Elbe.

#### FOR SALE,

At a reduced price, for Cash or Produce, four thousand acres of first rate

#### LAND.

THEY are situated in the state of Ohio, on the waters of Whetstone, about four miles from the Scioto, and distinguished on the plat as being the second quarter of the sixth township, eighteenth range. There is on the tract a never failing Mill Stream. For particulars apply to JOHN POSTLETAwait

THE HICKMAN MILLS,

Now in the most complete order, perhaps, of any mill in this state, is offered for RENT. This mill is eleven miles from Lexington, in an excellent neighborhood for wheat, has one pair of five feet burrs, and one pair of Red river stones, a rolling screen and fan—wheat elevators, hopper boy, and in fact all the patent machinery fixed in the most elegant manner. To those advantages is united that of a stream that affords water sufficient for the mill the whole year. I will rent the above mill for four years.

D. M'VICAR.

Sept. 1, 1803.  
I will employ two good COOPERS.

6t

#### FOR SALE.

Two valuable PLANTATIONS,

Containing 355 acres, with large improvements, well watered, with dwelling house of brick, two stories high, 46 feet long by 22 wide, finished off in a neat manner, and a very fine GRIST MILL, with two pairs of stones, one of which is French Burr; the mills and dam were all built anew last summer, and generally thought to grind as fast as any mills in the state; the dam and all under-works of the mills are locust timbers. There is about 130 acres of open land, meadows and grass lots included; springs and stock water that was never known to fail.

DAVID MITCHELL,  
DAVID LAUGHEAD.

Cane run, Sept. 1, 1803.

#### DANCING.

#### MR. BLACKMER

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity for past favors, begs leave to inform them that his fall school will commence on the 14th inst. at Daley's ball room. Parents who think proper to put their children under his tuition, are requested to make application previous to or on that day.

The subscriber will give CASH for a number of good found

#### GOLDING'S.

No exceeding eight years old, on the 14th and 15th of this instant.

Those who wish to sell, may apply at my Stable, on Water-street, opposite George A. Weber's.

WILIAM T. BANTON.

Lexington, Sept. 2, 1803.

#### TO BE SOLD.

BY public auction at Mr. Bradley's tavern in Lexington, on Tuesday the 13th day of September next, by virtue of a power of attorney from Bartholomew Conolley of Philadelphia, either together or in separate tracts,

Seventeen Tracts of LAND,

Containing 240 acres each, lying in Mason county, on the waters of Johnson's fork.

This land was entered by Anthony Thornton on the 2d day of January, 1783, was afterwards sold by Philip Buckner to Baldwin B. Stith, and by Stith to Connolly. The title is indisputable, and a general warranty will be given to the purchaser.

The terms of payment are, one fourth of the money within three months of the sale, and the remainder in three equal annual payments.

#### HARRY TOULMIN.

August 17, 1803. t13

THE New-market Jockey Club

Pleasure, to be run for on Maj. Blackman's course, the last Wednesday, Thursday and Friday in September.

3

To be sold to the highest bidder,

ON Monday the 26th day of September next, in George Town, Scott county, it being court day, all the estate of Solomon Nash, deceased of said county of Scott, that has come into my possession, consisting of one Negro Man, two head of Horses and some Household Furniture; the terms of sale will be made known on that day.—All those who have any demands against the said estate are requested to bring them forward immediately, that the necessary arrangement may be made for the discharge of them; also all those who are indebted to the estate, or those who have any of the property belonging to said estate, are hereby notified to make payment, or deliver up the property immediately, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

Bartlett Collins, Adm.

Scott county, August 19th, 1803. 3t

TAKEN up by John Call, on

Pretty run, near Pleasant Point meeting house, Bourbon county, a BROWN BAY MARL, six years old, fourteen and a half hands high, branded

*POETRY*

AN ELLEGY,  
Written in a Country Church-Yard,

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,  
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea,  
The ploughman homeward plods his weary way,  
And leaves the world to darkneſſes and to me.

Now fades the glim'ring landscape on the right,  
And all the air a ſolemn stillness holds,  
Save where the beetle wheels his iron flight,  
And drowsy tinklings lull the diſtant folds.

Save that, from yonder ivy mantled tower,  
The moping owl doth to the moon complain  
Of ſuch, as wond'ring near her ſecret bower,  
Moleft her ancient solitary reigh.

Beneath those rugged elms, that yew tree's shade,  
Where heaves the turf in many a mould'ring heap,  
Each in his narrow cell forever laid,  
The rude forefathers of the hamlet ſleep.

The breezy call of incense breathing morn,  
The ſwallow twitt'ring from the ſtrewn buſt-ſtaff,

The cock's shrill clarion or the echoing horn,  
No more shall roufe them from their lowly bed.

For them no more the blazing hearth shall burn,  
Or bunt houſewife ply her evening care:  
No children run to lisp their ſire's return,  
Or climb his knees the envied kifs to share.

Oft did the harveſt to their ſieble yield,  
Their furrow oft the ſlubb'rn glebe has broke,  
How jocund did they drive their teams afield!  
How bow'd the woods beneath their ſturdy ſtroke!

Let not ambition mock their uſeſful toil,  
Their homely joys, and destiny obſcure;  
Nor grandeur hear with a diſdainful ſmile,  
The ſhort and ſimple annals of the poor.

The boſt of heraldry, the pomp of pow'r,  
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,  
Await, like, th' inevitable hour;  
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

Nor you, ye proud, impute to theſe the fault,  
It mem'ry o'er their tomb no trophies raise,  
Where thro' the long-drawn iſle & fretted vault,  
Praise.

The pealing antheims ſwells the note of

Can ſtoried urn, or animated buſt,  
Back to its manion call the fleeting breath?  
Can Honour's voice provoke the ſilent duty,  
Or flatt'ry footh the dull cold ear of death?

Perhaps in this neglected ſpot is laid  
Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire:  
Hands, that the rod of empire might have  
Or wak'd to extacy the living lyre.

But knowledge to their eyes her ample page,  
Rich with the ſpoils of Time, did ne'er unroll,  
Chill penury repreſt'd their noble rage,  
And ſpoile the genial current of the foul.

Fuſt many a gem of pureſt ray ſerene,  
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear,  
Full many a flower is born to bluſh unſeen,  
And waſe its ſweetneſſ on the deſert air.

Some village-Hampden, that with daunteſleſt  
breath  
The little tyrant of his fields withſtood;  
Some nate inglorious Milton here may reſt;  
Some Cromwell guileſleſt of his country's blood.

Th' applaueſt of lif'ning tenaſtes to command,  
The threats of pain and ruin to deſpise,  
To ſecuer plenſy o'er a ſiniling land,  
And read their history in a nations eyes.

Theiſt lot forbade: nor circumſcrib'd alone,  
Their growing virtues, but their crimes con-  
fin'd;

Forbade to wade through ſlaughter to a throne,  
And that the gates of mercy on mankind;

The ſtruggling pangſ of conciouſ truth to hide,  
To quench the bluſhes of ingeuous fame,  
Or heap the ſhrine of Luxury and Pride  
With incenſe kind led at the Muſe's flame.

Far from the madding crowd's ignoble ſtrife  
Their ſober wiſhes never leard'd to ſray;  
Along the cool ſequeter's vale of life,  
They kept the noifeleſt tenor of their way,

Yetev'n theſe bones from iſuit to proteſt,  
Some frail memorial ſtill elicteſt nigh,  
With uncouth rhymes and ſhapeleſt ſculpture  
deck'd,

Implores the paſing tribute of a ſigh.

Theiſt name, their years, ſpelt by th' unletter'd  
mufe,  
The place of fame and elgy ſupply:

And many a hoſt around the ſtrews,  
That teach the tuſic moralit to die.

For who, to dum forgetfulness a prey,  
This pleaſing anxious being e'er refind,  
Left the warm precincts of the cheeful day,  
Nor cast one longing, lingering, look behind.

On ſome fond breſt the parting ſoul reliefs,  
Some pious drops the cloſing eye requires:  
Ev'n from the tomb the voice of nature cries,  
Ev'n in our aſhes live their wou'dt fires.

For thee, who, miſdul of th' unhoūour'd dead  
Dolt in thole lines their artleſt tale relate;

If, chace, by lonely contemplation led,  
Some kindred ſpirit ſhall enquire thy fate,

Haſt thou ſome hoary headed ſwain may ſay.  
Or haſt we ſeen him at the peep of dawn,  
Rushing with haly ſteps, the dewaſs away,  
To meet the fun upon the upland lawn.

There at the foot of yonder nodding beech,  
That wreathes its old fanſatic roots so high,  
His litteſt length at noon-tide would he  
ſtreach.

And pore upon the brook that bubbles by.  
Hard by yon wood, now ſmiling, as in ſcorn,  
Mett'ing his wayward fancies, he would  
rove;

Now drooping, woeful wan, like one forlorn,  
Or craz'd with care, or croſt'd in hopeleſs  
love!

One morn I miſſ'd him on the cuſtom'd hill,  
Along the heath and, ne'er his fav'rite tree  
Another came; nor yet before the rill,  
Nor up the lawn, nor at the wood was he:

Then, with dirges due, in ſad array,  
Slow thro' the church-yard path we ſaw him  
borne: [lays,  
Approach and read (for thou canſt read) the  
Grav'd on the ſtone beneath yon aged thorn."

THE EPITAPH.

Here reſts his head upon the lap of earth,  
A Youth to Fortune and to Faſne unknown;

Fair ſcience frown'd not on his humble birth,

And Melancholy mark'd him for her own.

Large was his bounty, and his ſoul sincere,  
Heav'n did a recompence as largely ſend:

He gave to Mis'ry all he had, a tear: [a friend  
He gain'd from Heav'n ('twas he who wif'd)

DIVERSITY.

In a late London paper, under the  
head of Clerkenwall Seſſions, is an ac-  
count of the trial of a master chimney-

sweeper, for ill-treating an apprentice;  
and among other things, it was ſays the  
reporter, proved, that the prisoner "had

been in the habit of band-cuffing the  
small part of the boy's legs, at night!"

FOR SALE,  
A LOG CARRIAGE,  
LOW FOR CASH,

Or I will barter it for a Likely GELD-  
ING. For terms, apply to Oliver  
Keen, in Lexington, or to the ſub-  
ſcriber.

JOHN M. TROTTER.  
Augt. 2d. 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

BY virtue of a decree of the Fay-  
ette circuit court in a ſuit in chancery,  
wherein Wilson Cary Nicholas, was  
complainant, & James Morrison, and  
Joseph H. Daveis, executors of the

laſt will and testament of George  
Nicholas deceased, were defendants,  
The following real and personal

property will be expoſed to ſale to  
the highest bidder for cash, at the  
places and times herein afterwards  
mentioned, to wit—All the interest

of which George Nicholas died fei-  
zed and poſſeſſed, and which is now  
vefted in the faid James Morrison, and  
Joseph H. Daveis, under the

will of the faid George Nicholas,  
deceased, of and to the Bourbon Fur-  
nace, Forge, and the lands thereunto  
belonging, and the lands held by him  
as a member of the United Iron  
Company, at the Bourbon Furnace,

on the 12th day of September next,

the ſale to commence at 12 o'clock,  
and to continue until the faid pro-  
erty is ſold.

Two tracts of land, lying and be-  
ing on the waters of Eagle creek,

containing twenty thouſand acres,  
which were granted to the faid  
George Nicholas by Patent, bearing  
date the 20th day of November,

1788, and ſundry slaves, the proper-  
ty of the late George Nicholas, which  
were comprized in a mort-  
gage executed by the faid George  
Nicholas, to Wilson Miles Cary, and  
ſince mortgaged to Wilson Cary  
Nicholas, at the Court House door  
in Lexington, on the 19th day of Septem-  
ber next.

And ſome other personal property  
comprized in the ſaid mortgages, at  
the house of Mrs. Nicholas, in Lex-  
ington, on the 20th day of Septem-  
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ſince mortgaged to Wilson Cary  
Nicholas, at the Court House door  
in Lexington, on the 19th day of Septem-  
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Two tracts of land, lying and be-  
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